the age group of 15 years who could read and write a simple message and that 64 per cent of men and 45 per cent of women are literate only; and

(b) if so, what are the targets fixed, period-wise and percentage-wise under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to increase the literacy rate in the country as whole in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) According to the National Sample Survey 61st Round (July, 2004—June, 2005), about 26 per cent of the households in the rural areas and 8 per cent in the urban areas, had no literate member of age 15 years and above. As per Census 2001, 17.61 per cent of households in rural areas and 6.44 per cent in urban areas do not have a literate person. The overall literacy rate of the country, as per Census 2001, 64.84 per cent with the literacy rate of males being 75.26 per cent and for females 53.67 per cent.

(b) No specific year-wise targets are fixed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. However, targets are fixed only for reduction of out of school children and reduction of drop out rates. For 2006-07, the target is for reducing out of school children by one crore. For drop-out rates at primary stage, the target is to reduce by 5 per cent.

Accreditation of Universities by NAAC

1184. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of parameters on which the National Assessment and Accreditation Council assesses the accreditation of a university;

(b) the details of weightage assigned to each of the parameters;

(c) the parameter-wise scores of the universities accredited so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that the non-academic parameters carry more weight as compared to academic parameters; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to correct the wieghtage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the National Assessment

and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the parameters and weightage/scores assigned to each of these parameters for assessment and accreditation of a University, effective from July, 2006, are as under:

Criterion	Weightage	Key indicator-wise scores	
Curricular Aspects	150	Goal Orientation	25
		Curriculum Development	70
		Programme Options	15
		Academic Flexibility	15
		Feedback Mechanism	25
Teaching-learning & Evaluation	250	Admission Process	10
		Catering to Diverse Needs	10
		Teaching Learning Process	120
		Teacher Quality	50
		Evaluation of Teaching	20
		Evaluation of Learning	20
		Evaluation Reforms	20
Research, consultancy and Extension	150	Promotion of Research	20
		Research Output	60
		Publication Output	20
		Consultancy	10
		Extension Activities	10
		Participation in Extension	10
		Linkages	20
Infrastructure and Learning Resources	150	Physical Facilities	35
		Maintenance of	

Criterion	Weightage	Key indicator-wise scores	
		Infrastrucutre	15
		Library as a Learning Resource	35
		Computers as Learning Resource	25
		Other Facilities	40
Student Support and Progression	100	Student Profile	10
		Student Progression	35
		Student Support	30
		Student Activities	25
Organisation and Management	100	Leadership, Goal Orientation and Decision Making	10
		Organisation Structure, Powers and Functions of the Functionaries and affiliating functions	20
		Perspective Planning	10
		Human Power Planning and Recruitment	10
		Performance Appraisal	10
		Staff Development Programme	10
		Resource Mobilisation	10
		Finance Management	20
Healthy Practices	100	Total Quality Management	30
		Innovations	20
		Value-based Education	10
		Social Responsibilities	

Criterion	Weightage	Key indicator-wise scores	
		& Citizenship Roles	10
		Overall Development	20
		Institutional Ambience and Initiatives	10

The NAAC has not utilized the revised criterion/score for assessment and accreditation of any of the 129 Universities accredited so far.

(d) According to the information furnished by the NAAC, non academic parameters do not carry more weightage as compared to academic parameters.

(e) Does not arise.

Fees of IIMs

1185. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fees and other charges for students in IIMs are very high and beyond the reach of even students belonging to middle class family;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such high fees in those institutions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these IIMs have again decided to increase the fees from the academic year 2007 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any subsidies is being given to those institutions at present and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Board of Governors (BoGs) of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are empowered to take all decisions regarding fees structure in their respective IIM. IIMs provide need based financial assistance upto a full tuition fee waiver to the students belonging to families whose annual gross